

# REM

'Tis *remarkable*, that they  
Talk most, who have the least to say. *Prior*.  
What we obtain by conversation soon vanishes, unless we  
note down what *remarkable* we have found. *Watts*.  
REMARKABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *remarkable*.] Observability;  
ness; worthiness of observation.  
They signify the *remarkableness* of this punishment of the  
Jews, as signal revenge from the crucified Christ. *Hammond*.  
REMARKABLY. *adv.* [from *remarkable*.] Observably; in a  
manner worthy of observation.  
Chiefly assur'd,  
Remarkably so late, of thy too true,  
So faithful love. *Milton*.  
Such parts of these writings, as may be *remarkably* stupid,  
should become subjects of an occasional criticism. *Watts*.  
REMARKER. *n. f.* [from *remarque*, Fr.] Observer; one that re-  
marks.  
If the *remarker* would but once try to outline the author  
by writing a better book on the same subject, he would soon  
be convinced of his own insufficiency. *Watts*.  
REMEDIAL. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Capable of remedy.  
REMEDIAL. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Medicinal; affording a  
remedy. Not in use.  
All you, unpublisch'd virtues of the earth,  
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate  
In the good man's distress. *Shaksp. King Lear*.  
REMEDIAL. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Not admitting remedy;  
irreparable; cureless; incurable.  
Sad Æsculapius  
Imprison'd was in chains remediate. *Fairy Queen*.  
The war, grounded upon this general remediate necessity,  
may be termed the general, the remediate, or the necessary  
war. *Raleigh's Essays*.  
We, by rightful doom remediate,  
Were lost in death, till he that dwelt above  
High-thron'd in secret bliss, for us frail dust  
Emptied his glory. *Milton*.  
Flatter him if may, as those are good at flattering, who  
are good for nothing else; but in the mean time, the poor  
man is left under a remediate delusion. *South*.  
REMEDIAL. *n. f.* [from *remedy*.] Incurableness.  
REMEDY. *n. f.* [from *remedium*, Lat. *remède*, Fr.]  
1. A medicine by which any illness is cured.  
The difference between poisons and remedies is easily known  
by their effects; and common reason soon distinguishes be-  
tween virtue and vice. *Swift*.  
2. Cure of any uneasiness.  
Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try,  
She fix'd on this her utmost remedy. *Dryden*.  
O how short my interval of woe!  
Our griefs how swift, our remedies how slow. *Prior*.  
3. That which counteracts any evil.  
What may be remedy or cure  
To evils, which our own misdeeds have wrought. *Milton*.  
Civil government is the proper remedy for the inconve-  
niences of the state of nature. *Locke*.  
Attempts have been made for some remedy against this  
evil. *Swift*.  
4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt.  
Things, without all remedy,  
Should be without regard. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.  
In the death of a man there is no remedy. *Wyd. ii. 1.*  
To REMEDY. *v. a.* [from *remedium*, Fr.]  
1. To cure; to heal.  
Sorry we are, that any good and godly mind should be  
grieved with that which is done; but to remedy their grief,  
hath not so much in us as in themselves. *Hooker*.  
2. To repair or remove mischief.  
To REMEMBER. *v. a.* [from *remembrare*, old Fr. *remembre*, Ital.]  
1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget.  
Remember not against us former iniquities. *Pf. lxxix. 8.*  
2. To recollect; to call to mind.  
He having once seen and remembered me, even from the be-  
ginning began to be in the rierward. *Sidney*.  
We are said to remember any thing, when the idea of it  
arises in the mind with a consciousness that we have had this  
idea before. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.  
3. To keep in mind; to have present to the attention.  
Remember what I warn thee, thun to taste;  
And thun the bitter consequence. *Milton*.  
This is to be remembered, that it is not possible now to  
keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of  
it; unless you will all his life new him up. *Locke*.  
4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment.  
Cry unto God; for you shall be remembered of him. *Bar.*  
He brings them back,  
Remembering mercy and his covenant sworn. *Milton*.  
5. To mention; not to omit.  
A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the person  
cited; for, if such certainty be therein omitted, such citation  
is invalid, as in many cases hereafter to be remembered. *Ayliffe*.  
6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind.  
His hand and leg commanding without threatnings, and ra-  
ther remembering than chaffing. *Sidney*.

# REM

Joy, being altogether wanting.  
It doth remember me the more of sorrow. *Shaksp.*  
These petitions, and the answer of the common council of  
London, were ample materials for a conference with the  
lords, who might be thereby remembered of their duty. *Oliver*.  
REMEMBER. *n. f.* [from *remember*.] One who remembers.  
A brave master to servants, and a rememberer of the least  
good office; for his flock he transplanted most of them into  
plentiful soils. *Watson*.  
REMEMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *remembrance*, Fr.]  
1. Retention in memory.  
Though Cloten then but young, time has not wore him  
From my remembrance. *Shaksp. Cymbeline*.  
Thee I have heard relating what was done,  
Ere my remembrance. *Milton*.  
Had memory been lost with innocence,  
We had not known the sentence nor th' offence;  
'T was his chief punishment to keep in store  
The sad remembrance what he was before.  
Sharp remembrance on the English part  
And shame of being match'd by such a foe,  
Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart. *Dryden*.  
This ever grateful in remembrance bear  
To me thou ow'st, to me the vital air. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
2. Recollection; revival of any idea.  
I hate thy beams,  
That bring to my remembrance from what state  
I fell; how glorious once above thy sphere. *Milton*.  
Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the  
operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke*.  
3. Honourable memory. Out of use.  
Rofemary and rue keep  
Seeming and favour all the winter long,  
Grace and remembrance be unto you both. *Shaksp.*  
4. Transmision of a fact from one to another.  
Titan,  
Among the heavens, th' immortal fact display'd,  
Left the remembrance of his grief should fall,  
And in the constellations wrote his tale. *Addison*.  
5. Account preserved.  
Those proceedings and remembrances are in the Tower,  
beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I. *Hale*.  
6. Memorial.  
But in remembrance of so brave a deed,  
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed. *Dryden*.  
7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory.  
I have remembrances of yours,  
That I have longed to redeliver. *Shaksp. Hamlet*.  
Keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake. *Shaksp.*  
8. Notice of something absent.  
Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo;  
Present him eminence, both with eye and tongue. *Shaksp.*  
REMEMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *remembrance*.]  
1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind.  
Sweet remembrancer! *Shaksp. Macbeth*.  
A fly knave, the agent for his master,  
And the remembrancer of her, to hold  
The hand fast to her lord. *Shaksp. Cymbeline*.  
God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is  
there a remembrancer to call our actions to mind, and a wit-  
ness to bring them to judgment. *Taylor*.  
Would I were in my grave;  
For, living here, you're but my curs'd remembrancers:  
I once was happy. *Oswald's Venice Preserv'd*.  
2. An officer of the exchequer.  
All are digested into books, and sent to the remembrancer of  
the exchequer, that he make processes upon them. *Bacon*.  
To REMEMBRANCE. *v. a.* [from *remembris*, Fr.] To thank. Obsolete.  
Off'ring his service and his dearest life  
For her defence, against that eagle to fight;  
She him remembered, as the patron of her life. *Spenser*.  
To REMIGRATE. *v. n.* [from *remigrare*, Lat.] To remove back  
again.  
Some other ways he proposes to divest some bodies of their  
borrowed shapes, and make them remigrate to their first  
simplicity. *Boyle*.  
REMIGRATION. *n. f.* [from *remigrare*.] Removal back again.  
The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with  
our customs, which, by occasional remigrations, became dif-  
fused in Scotland. *Hale*.  
To REMIND. *v. a.* [from *re* and *mind*.] To put in mind; to force  
to remember.  
When age itself, which will not be defied, shall begin to  
arrest, seize and remind us of our mortality by pains and dol-  
lors of senses; yet then the pleasure of the mind shall be in  
its full vigour. *South's Sermons*.  
The brazen figure of the consul, with the ring on his  
finger, reminded me of Juvenal's majoris pondera gemme.  
*Addison's Remarks on Italy*.  
REMINISCENCE. *n. f.* [from *reminiscere*, Latin.] Recollection;  
recovery of ideas.  
I call about for all circumstances that may revive my me-  
mory or reminiscence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.  
For

# REM

For the other part of memory, called *reminiscence*, which  
is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusedly  
remembered, by setting the mind to ransack every little cell  
of the brain; while it is thus busied, how accidentally does  
the thing sought for offer itself to the mind? *South*.  
REMINISCENTIAL. *adj.* [from *reminiscence*.] Relating to re-  
miniscence.  
Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato,  
that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual ac-  
quisition were but reminiscential evocation. *Brown*.  
REMISS. *adj.* [from *remis*, Fr. *remissus*, Lat.]  
1. Not vigorous; slack.  
The water defers the said corpuscles, unless it flow forth  
with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along  
with it, till its motion becomes more languid and remiss.  
*Woodward's Natural History*.  
2. Not careful; slothful.  
Mad ire and wrathful fury makes me weep,  
That thus we die, while remiss traitors sleep.  
If when by God's grace we have conquered the first diffi-  
culties of religion, we grow careless and remiss, and neglect  
our guard, God's spirit will not always strive with us. *Tillot*.  
Your candour, in pardoning my errors, may make me more  
remiss in correcting them. *Dryden*.  
3. Not intent.  
These nervous, bold, those languid and remiss;  
Here cold falutes, but there a lover's kiss. *Roscommon*.  
REMISSIBLE. *adj.* [from *remis*.] Admitting forgiveness.  
REMISSION. *n. f.* [from *remis*, Fr. *remissio*, Lat.]  
1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation.  
Error, misclaim and forgetfulness do now and then be-  
come sutors for some remission of extreme rigour. *Bacon*.  
2. Cessation of intenseness.  
In September and October these distastes do not abate and  
remission in proportion to the remission of the sun's heat. *Woodw.*  
This difference of intention and remission of the mind in  
thinking, every one has experimented in himself. *Locke*.  
3. In phyltick, remission is when a distemper abates, but does  
not go quite off before it returns again.  
4. Release.  
Not only an expedition, but the remission of a duty or tax,  
were transmitted to posterity after this manner. *Addison*.  
Another ground of the bishop's fears is the remission of the  
first fruits and tithes. *Swift*.  
5. Forgiveness; pardon.  
My penance is to call Lucetta back,  
And ask remission for my folly past. *Shaksp.*  
That plea  
With God or man will gain thee no remission. *Milton*.  
Many believe the article of remission of sins, but they be-  
lieve it without the condition of repentance or the fruits of  
holiness. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.  
REMISLY. *adv.* [from *remis*.]  
1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention.  
How should it then be in our power to do it coldly or remissly?  
so that our desire being natural, is also in that degree of ear-  
nestness whereunto nothing can be added. *Hooker*.  
2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly.  
There was not an equal concurrence in the prosecution of  
this matter among the bishops; some of them proceeding  
more remissly in it. *Clarendon*.  
REMISNESS. *n. f.* [from *remis*.] Carelessness; negligence;  
coldness; want of ardour; inattention.  
Future evils,  
Or new, or by remissness new conceiv'd,  
Are now to have no successive degrees. *Shaksp.*  
No great offenders 'scape their dooms;  
Small praise from lenity and remissness comes. *Denham*.  
Jack, through the remissness of constables, has always  
found means to escape. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull*.  
The great concern of God for our salvation, is so far from  
an argument of remissness in us, that it ought to excite our  
utmost care. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
To REMIT. *v. a.* [from *remitto*, Lat.]  
1. To relax; to make less intense.  
So willingly doth God remit his ire.  
Our supreme foe may much remit  
His anger; and perhaps thus far remov'd,  
Not mind us not offending, satisfy'd  
With what is punish'd. *Milton*.  
2. To forgive a punishment.  
With suppliant pray'r's their pow'r's appease;  
The soft Napæan race will soon repent  
Their anger, and remit the punishment. *Dryden*.  
The magistrate can often, where the public good demands  
not the execution of the law, remit the punishment of criminal  
offences by his own authority, but yet cannot remit the  
satisfaction due to any private man. *Locke*.  
3. [Remette, Fr.] To pardon a fault.  
At my lovely Taimora's intreats,  
I do remit these young men's heinous faults. *Shaksp.*

# REM

Wholesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them;  
and wholesoever sins ye retain, they are retained. *Jo. xx. 23.*  
4. To give up; to resign.  
In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be re-  
mitted to their prince to be punished in the place where they  
have offended. *Hayward*.  
Th' Egyptian crown I to your hands remit;  
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Dryden*.  
Heaven thinks fit  
Thee to thy former fury to remit. *Dryden's Tyrant Love*.  
5. [Remette, Fr.] To defer; to refer.  
The bishop had certain proud instructions in the front,  
though there were a pliant clause at the foot, that remitted all  
to the bishop's discretion. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
I remit me to themselves, and challenge their natural inge-  
nuity to say, whether they have not sometimes such shiverings  
within them. *Government of the Tongue*.  
6. To put again in custody.  
This bold return with seeming patience heard,  
The prisoner was remitted to the guard. *Dryden*.  
7. To send money to a distant place.  
They obliged themselves to remit after the rate of twelve  
hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so  
many monthly payments. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.  
8. To restore. Not in use.  
The archbishop was retained prisoner, but after a short  
time remitted to his liberty. *Hayward*.  
To REMIT. *v. n.*  
1. To slacken; to grow less intense.  
When our passions remit, the vehemence of our speech  
remits too. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey*.  
2. To abate by growing less eager.  
As, by degrees, they remitted of their industry, loathed  
their business, and gave way to their pleasures, they let fall  
those generous principles, which had raised them to worthy  
thoughts. *South's Sermons*.  
3. In phyltick, to grow by intervals less violent, though not  
wholly intermitting.  
REMITMENT. *n. f.* [from *remit*.] The act of remitting to  
custody.  
REMITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *remit*.]  
1. The act of paying money at a distant place.  
2. Sum sent to a distant place.  
A compact among private persons furnished out the several  
remittances. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.  
REMITTER. *n. f.* [from *remette*, Fr.] In common law, a restitu-  
tion of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and  
is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more  
ancient, in case where the latter is defective. *Covel*.  
You said, if I return'd next size in Lent,  
I should be in remitter of your grace;  
In th' interim my letters should take place  
Of affidavits. *Denne*.  
REMNANT. *n. f.* [from *remanens*.] Residue; that  
which is left; that which remains.  
Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!  
Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood,  
Be't lawful that I invoke thy ghost! *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
Bear me hence  
From forth the noise and rumour of the field,  
Where I may think the remnant of my thoughts. *Shaksp.*  
About his shelves  
Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roses  
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet*.  
I was entreated to get them some respite and breathing by  
a cessation, without which they saw no probability to preserve  
the remnant that had yet escaped. *King Charles*.  
Their Andes are far higher than those with us; whereby it  
seems that the remnants of the generation of men were in  
such a deluge saved. *Bacon*.  
The remnant of my tale is of a length  
To tire your patience. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.  
A feeble army and an empty senate,  
Remnants of mighty battles fought in vain. *Addison*.  
See the poor remnants of these flighted hairs!  
My hands shall rend what e'en thy rapine spares. *Pope*.  
The frequent use of the latter was a remnant of po-  
pery, which never admitted scripture in the vulgar tongue. *Swift*.  
REMNANT. *adj.* [from *remanens*.] Remain-  
ing; yet left.  
It bid her feel  
No future pain for me; but instant wed  
A lover more proportion'd to her bed;  
And quiet dedicate her remnant life  
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior*.  
REMOLENT. *part.* [from *remolere*.] Melted again.  
It were good to try in glass works, whether the crude ma-  
terials, mingled with glass already made and remolent, do not  
facilitate the making of glass with less heat. *Bacon*.